Insurance Act and the policy conditions as per the insurance policy.

(c) and (d) In case of default on the part of employers in remitting premium collected from the salaries of the employees, LIC procedure prescribes that the matter will be followed up by the concerned Branch Office with the employer to recover the amounts without delay. The procedure also envisages discontinuance of the Salary Savings Scheme itself under intimation to the employees concerned in cases where the employer persistently defaults in remitting premium to LIC after collecting them from the salaries of his employees.

[Translation]

Textile Mills

3170. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of textiles mills functioning in the country under the control of private sector, State Government and Union Government during the year 1990-91 and 1996-97 and the number of labourers working in them;

(b) the quantum of cloth manufactured by these textile mills during the above period; and

(c) the present policy formulated for revival of the textile industry and the action plan prepared for its implementation?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI R.L. JALAPPA): (a) As per available information, the number of cotton/manmade fibre textile mills (spinning and composite) functioning in the country under the control of private sector, State Government and Central Government and the number of workers engaged in them during the year 1990-91 and 1996-97 (as on 31.12.96) are as under:

Year	Central Government		State Government		Private Sector	
	No. of Mills	No. of Workers on Roll	No. of Mills	No. of Workers on Roll	No. of Mills	No. of Workers on Roll
1990-91	123	183236	65	112868	764	709090
1996-97 (as on 31-12-96)	122	125202	66	92599	1251	701802

(b) The quantum of cloth produced by the above mentioned mills during 1990-91 and 1995-96 (latest available position) was as under:

	1990-91	1995-96 (Mn. Sq. Mt)
Central Govt. Mills	668	259
State Govt. Mills	335	118
Private Sector Mills	1586	1351

(Date for the year 1996-97 is not available)

(c) The Government of India had enacted the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act (SICA) 1985 and established the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) with a view to arranging the timely detection of sick and potentially sick companies and for the speedy determination by the Board of Exports (BIFR) of the preventive, ameliorative, remedial and other measures which need to be taken with respect to such companies.

Textile Mills in Orissa

3171. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH:
SHRI VIJAY KUMAR KHANDELWAL:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of textile mills in Orissa and Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the number of mills out of them running in losses and on the verge of closure;

(c) the number of textile mills closed down in the States during the last three years;

(d) whether there is any proposal to sell out the loss making mills to the private sector;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps being taken by the Government to revive these mills and their modernisation?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI R.L. JALAPPA): (a) There were 15 and 52 Cotton/Manmade Fibre Textile Mills as on 31.12.96 in the States of Orissa and Madhya Pradesh respectively.

(b) Information about the mills running in losses and on the verge of closure is not maintained in the Ministry. However, 3 Cotton/Manmade Fibre Mills in Orissa and 4 such mills in Madhya Pradesh were registered with the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR), as on 31.1.97.

(c) (i) In the State of Orissa no mill was closed down during the last 3 years (from Jan. 94 to Dec. 96)

(ii) In the State of Madhya Pradesh, 3 mills were